The Times-Dispatch, to come, so long as our present form

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING. BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg 'cauquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 103 North Sycamore

The DAILY TIMES-DISP. TCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

The SUNDAL TIMES. Sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 ceuts per week or 50 cents per month. THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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(THURSDAY, FEBUARY 2, 1906.)

Is Rate-Making Power Necessary?

Rate-making as a cure for rate-breaking is a proposal that will demand and receive the best thought that America's politicians, public and rallroad men can

Justice Cooley, of Michigan, the authority of a leading work on corporation law and the most distinguished member who has yet served on the Interstate Commerce Commission, said that to undertake this perhuman, * * * * 1ts performance would render the due administration of the law

How complex the question is may b n from the fact that, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Comduring that year, and that more than were constantly occupied in the mere detall of filing, indexing and furnishing information in reference to these tariffs.

Difficult; is no answer of itself if such difficulty cannot be avoided. It is, howno means proven that so revolu dent Roosevelt need be taken in order to the continuance of discriminatory tariffs and unfair hindrances or making officials who give ilevitable that to some vigorous judicial decide what is an fliegal and unjust rate. with summary powers of punishing both the officials and corporation making such

Nothing New. speech, "I read American history."

By this he meant to say that political methods have been much the same in that they would add a population of at all periods of our history. There are least 12,000 to the city. those who make politics a business and success in their motto. When a question comes up for consideration in politica} councils it resolves itself into a question ness politicians a question of the public good, the question is whether or not such n measure would be for the good of the party. Of course, we do not make sweepis but fair to say that office-holders as any right and honorable way by which it and faithful in the discharge of their du ties as men in other departments of the service. But in what we call machine politics, business rules apply, and men who conduct the business affairs of the organization proceed along the same lines itself to the repeal of the law if it wants that men proceed who conduct the at- to win. And the candidate for the nomifairs of a business corporation. Will it success? These are the questions with had the effect to close up the saloons in that was as much the rule fifty years ago | pealed. as it is to-day, the only difference being intelligent politics has become more nearly an exact science. /

What are we going to do about it? It is nonsense to talk of abodshing politi- in the United States. A stone weighing cal parties, for in a government like 971 karats was sent to London in 1896 ours political parties are as essential as and is still being cut at Amsterdam, any other part of our machinery. Nor zation or even from the machine all men who make politics a profession and a million years old. Now, he can proceed business, and who go in for gain as well to work up the age of Senator Depew's as for honor. We may smuch one machine and put in "reformers," but it will not be long before the "reformers" will not be long before the "reformers" will build up another machine, and sometimes or, but the fact is that there is much "playing" in Russia this season. the last state is worse than the first. It has been so in all times, as Mr. Low The Missouri Republicans don't seem has said, and it will be so in all times to know how to elect a United States

But the encouraging part of it is that white politicians have become more as complished, there has been an improvement in public sentiment. There is a greater demand to-day than ever clean, honest and efficient men in nubthere will be a corresponding supply. only be watchful, if they will only keen interest in public affairs, inform efficient administration of public affairslocal. State and national-in spite of the machinations of the politicians.

The Telephone.

It is hard for the people of the younge eneration to realize that the Bell teleirst conversation over a telephone which been something enormous. This fact is the Census Bureau, which shows that and it is estimated that the number of telephones in use in 1902 was 2,315,297, or ly exceeds that of the telegraph. asemany miles of wire as the telegraph, and carried fifty-six times as many mes

All these figures would, doubtless, show marked increase as of the present date, It is to be remembered that the developthe number of rural lines having an average length of ten miles, being in 1902 nearly 5,000. These lines are owned by farmers who dispensed altogether with switch-board facilities. '

The telephone is no longer a luxury; I lines will continue to multiply.

Progress for Richmond.

A second mass meeting will be held to receive the report of the Special Committee of Fifteen, which has for report from the committee will advise ganizations in Richmond, which are car ing for its mercantile and professional

The public spirit of Richmond has neve een thoroughly aroused, and the capacity of the Richmond people for doing There is a great reservoir of civic pride of Fifteen to arrive at some workable the duty of a citizen will not only be understood, but will be joyfully and actively practiced. The meeting will be public and all citizens should attend.

It is appounced that the Chesapeake begin to build extensive shops either in Richmond, Huntington, W. Va., or Clifton l'orge. Mr. James F. Walsh, superintendent of motive power, says that the ment of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and that the earnings of each man will be about \$5 a month. With the minimum "When I become discouraged over po- number of 2,000 they would have a spendlitical conditions of the present day," ing capacity in Richmond amounting to Democratic doctrine is none the less de-\$112,000 a month. Mr. Walsh also estimates that the building of the shops will cost not less than \$1,009,000, and

> It appears from the interview with Mr. Walsh that Richmond is the favorite, but he says that our tax rate is a great obstacle in the way. The Times-Dispatch is opposed to exempting property from taxation, but Richmond should manage in some way to offer sufficient inducement to the Chesapeake and Ohio Rallway Company to locate its new shops in this community. It is an enterprise that Richmond cannot afford to lose if there is can be secured.

It may be, as the News Leader conden for the Democratic party to carry nation who wants to win had better not Will it make votes? Will it bring declare his opposition to the law. It has the country, and it will never be re-

> Speaking of the \$4,000,000 diamond recently discovered near Pretoria, it is estimated that all the diamonds in the world are together worth about \$1,000,000, 000, of which about \$500,000,000 are owned

A California professor, after careful re

. It is not necessarily due to cold wenth-

Short Studies of Foreign Governments. PLOTAGE LAWS - GERMAN EMPIRE.



HE German Empire, like the United States, is a Constitutional Federal State. It is composed of four kingdoins, Irussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg; six grand duchles, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Saxe-Weimer, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Strelltz; five duchles, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, Saxo-Coburg, and Saxe-Altenburg; seven principulities, Weldeck, Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudoistadi, Schwarzburg-Sondehausen, Reuss-Schletz, Sohaumberg-Lippe, and Reuss-Greiz; three free ettles, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; and the imperial domain, Alsacs-Lorraine, which was wrested from France by the united efforts of the various States in the Franco-Prussion War.

Like the States composing our own country, the States composing our own country, the State which make up the Empire are as completely sovereign within the limits assigned to the interest of the individual German than of the individual American States, for the limperial constitution as mended by the Federal Legislature without any reference to the people. But an amendment cannot be passed if fourteen votes are east against it in the bunderrath; nor can any right expressly guaranteed to a State by the imperial constitution be taken away without that State's consent.

tution be taken away without that State's consent.

The dominant partner in the Empire is Prussia. Its territory is more than three times us large as that of all the other States combined, its population is three-utifiths that of the whole country, and it enjoys constitutional rights and privileges in the Empire in proportion to its extent, populousness, and power. The most important right guaranteed to Prussia by the Federal constitution is that its hereditary kings shall always occupy the throne of the Empire.

Theoretically, sovereignty does not reside in the Emperor, who is only "president" of the Confederation, but "in the union of German Federal princes and the free clies." In practice, however, the Emperor is probably the most powerful rule; in the world. He summons, opens, adjourns, and closes the Federal Legislature. He appoints end may remove the imperial chancellor. He appoints and removes with the counter-signature of the chancellor all imperial officials, including ambassadors. As king of Prussia, he exerts a powerful influence upon Federal legislation, although he cannot veto it. He has supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire. With the approval of the bundesvath, he may force refractory States to perform their federal duties.

He must have the consent of the bundesvath to make treaties affecting matters regulated by imperial law or to carry on offensive war; but he makes all other treaties and curries on defensive wars without the consent of anybody. Finally, the Emperor cannot be removed or otherwise called to account, no matter how diagrant may be his official misconduct.

The executive department of the empire is not, however, wholly irresponsible. The emperor cannot be called to account, but the chancellor may be. The German imperial chancellor's office is one, howelve when you constitutional states in the emperor is the irrespon-

is not, however, wholly irresponsible. The emperor cannot be called to account, but the chancellor may be. The German imperial chancellor's office is one the like of which does not exist in any other constitutional government. The emperor is the irresponsible head, the chancellor the responsible head of the imperial administration. There is no such thing as a cabinet government in Germany. The other imperial ministers are not the chancellor's advisers, but in the strictest sense his subordinates. They are responsible to him, and the, and he alone, is answerable for them and all they do to both the emperor and the imperial legislature. The chancellor does not resign when he cannot get the votes of a majority of the Reichstug for his measures, or when that body shows a want of confidence in him, but he must give an account of his administration and must defend himself when attacked in date. He must see to the execution of their execution.

The German imperial legislature is as

xecution. The German imperial legislature is as

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ity to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney disorders with wonderful success. It is therefore deserving of a fair trial by every sufferer from Oyspepsia, indi-

therefore desorving of a fair trial by every sufferer from Dyspepsia, indigestion, Beiching, Bloating, Hearthurn, Contiveness, Billousness, Insemnia, Chills. Colds or Maiaria, Fever and Ague, Its results are certain, Don't hesitate any longer. For sale by all Druggists.

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STOMACH BITTERS.

representatives of Prussia. They are elected by universal suffring for a term of five years, and every State, no matter not five years, and every State, no matter liow small its population, is entitled to at least one representative. Members must be at least twenty-five years old. Almost all important legislation is framed by imperial officials, and is first introduced into the Bundesrath by the chancellor. After having been passed by the Bundesrath it is sent down to the Reichstag, Not only the chancellor and subordinate implaces, but all imembers of the Bundesrath have a right to take part in the debates of the Reichstag have a right to criticise till proposed laws. They have a right in criticise till proposed laws. They have a right in the debates of the Reichstag have a right to criticise till proposed laws. They have a right in criticise till proposed laws. They have a right in a fabour of them. Like other popular assemblies, the Beichstag claims the right to exercise expectal control over taxation and appropriations. But as a matter of fact, the lower house of the German imperial legislature, unlike the popular branches of the parliaments of England and France, has far less intence on legislation and administration than has the upper house. Germany must go through a considerable



stage of political evolution—or revolution—before her national government shall become in any real sense a government by the representatives of the people. The Reichstag may criticise and obstruct the imperial administration, but it cannot exercise much control over it when the administration is backed in its policies by the Bundersath.

exercise much control over it when the administration is backed in its policies by the Bundesrath.

The German empire has the power of legislating in regard to a much wider variety of subjects than has its analogues, the federal governments of Switzerland and the United States. It makes laws relating to marriage and divorce, insurance, inheritance and inany other subjects which in the United States fall within the competence of the State legislatures. But whereas in the United States fall within the competence of the State legislatures. But whereas in the United States the foderal government has special courts construe and officials to execute practically all its laws, in Germany the imperial government vests State courts and officials with the larger portion of these duties, and one of the principal functions of the states carry out the behests of the empire. The State courts of Germany, for example, are also courts of the empire. The state courts of Germany, for example, are also courts of the empire. The empire prescribes the qualifications of the judges, while the States appoint them and determine their districts. The empire prescribes modes of procedure for the courts, but the States must pay the judges' salaries. The only distinctive court of the empire is the Imperial Court (Pelehsgericht), which sits at Lelpzig as

the Bundesrath. The Reichstag is composed of 37 members, of whom 25 are posed of 38 members, of whom 25 are posed of a members, of whom 25 ar

Appeal for Russia.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—The time for the Bussian nulocracy to fall has arrived. The tryant is tremibing. The police and military are not fighting now the mutinous Pole, nor the Jw. nor the Finiander, nor the Armerian Trev as pratecting the vicar of God, the rat of the Church, the Father of all Russians, the Apostle of seace, the crocodile who has tears, neither for the Russians in Manchura, peasant in the country, nor working man in the larger cities.

For forty years the liberals of Russia have applied every possible peace-thic remedy to alleviate the conditions of subjects, for over forty years the word constitution was drummed in the ears of the crowned heads of the Romanoffs, who answered with Schlisselburg Fortress, nines of Siberia, prisons of all descriptions, scalidids-glad wholesale shooting of

Mr. Venable's Position,

Editor The Times-Dispatch:

Bir.—I wish to state to the public that I meant to east no reflection upon Mr.

E. W. Yonable, in the late Woodpidge trial, and I now remember in the conversation Mr. Venable's conditional clause "for me to hang a man on circumstailtal evidence, it would have to be an unbroken chain of evidence."

G. II. MORRIS.

f evidence."
G. 11. MORRIS.
Farmville, Va., Jan. 80, 1905.

Excellent Year for Them. Excellent Year for Them.

The stockholders of the H. F. Johnson Publishing Company hald their annual meeting yesterize attention at 4 o'clock. The report of the president, Mr. James D. Criump, showed a remarkable improvement in the condition of the company, the sales having nearly doubled within the past two years. Mr. Crump, said that the outlook was more promising than at any provious time in the history of the house.

The following directors were elected for the ensuling year: Hon. Boykin Wright, Augusta, Ga.; Simon Seward, Petersburg, Ja. A. Hoen, Emanuel: Milliser, L. H. Junkins, R. Hoen, Emanuel: Milliser, L. H. Junkins, R. L. Williams, O. V. Moredili, S. W. Travers, H. W. Hountree, D. P. Johnson and J. D. Crump.

It Now Costs Any Vessel the Sum of \$125 to Get Into That Port.

THE LEGISLATURE TO ACT

to be Introduced to Cut Down the Charge-The Supreme Court.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) anant-Governor Francis D. Winston cave in elaborate supper last night, at which x-Governor C. B. Aycock and Colonel P. M. 1 arsill were the guests of honor the retirement of Colonel Pearsall from Governor, he having served throughout Governor Aycock's administration and intil vesterday since the inauguration

ceeded by General James D. Glenn, brother of Governor Glenn. Colonel Pearsall has made many warm personal friends during his stay here. He will in the next few days return to New Bern and resume the practice of law.

A negro bank, the People's Bank of Kinston, was chartered to-day by the Secretary of State with \$5,000 capital. Involuntary proceedings in bankruptey and injunction were instituted here to-day against J. D. Johnson, of Buies, and the hearing set for February 8th. The amount involved is \$8,000. Ho is a merchant and recently made an assignment, Judge Purnell heard argument to-day by James H. Pou and W. C. Monree, regarding the final settlement of the bill of costs of the noted receivership proceedings against the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. They, as counsel for the State and the railroad company, object to many items in the bill in that under the addudeation of counsel for the State and the sandace company, object to many items in the bill, in that under the adjudication of the proceeding the State and the railroad company are to pay the costs.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Next Monday the North Carolina Su-preme Court will gonvene for the spring term, and the first day will be, as usual, devoted to the examination of applicants for Ilcenses to practice law. The indi-cation now is that there will be sixty or more. The questions to be propounded or more. The questions to be propounded to the applicants are being prepared by a committee from the North Carolina Bar Association, instead of the members of the court, as has been the custom. The joint education committee of the Legislature spent to-day at the North Carolina College, inspecting the buildings and the work being carried on there. They took dinner with more than five hundred students, and ir the afternoon there was an elaborate dress parade which was attended by many people from the city.

the city.
The House Committee on Salaries and The House Committee on Salaries and Fees had a lively time over hills to increase the salaries of judges and to change the basis of the compensation of solicitors from fees to salary basis. They voted to change the pay of solicitors to salary basis and appointed a sub-committee, headed by Mr. Graham, of Granville to recommend the amount of salaries. As to judges the Senate bill to increase salaries is to be reported favorably, the committee vote being seven to eight.

PILOTAGE LEGISLATION.

Mr. George Hurris arrived this morning to look after the interests of the proposed pilotage legislation that is to be urged on the General Assembly by the business interests of Wilmington. He said to-night that the bill will probably not be introduced until next week. It now costs \$125 for a vessel to got into the port of Wilmington, and the determination is to cut this in half.

Colonel Waddell is here from Wilmington as counsel for N. Glenn Williams in his fight against any interference with the charter of Williams, or legislation that would close up his big \$150.000 rectifying plant at that place. Williams is one of the whiskey distilleries the 1904 Legislature incorporated to prevent the Watts law from putting them out of business. Colonel Waddell declares that the present course in the matter of intemperate legislation is su'cidal both to the best interests of the State and the Democratic party.

MRS. GORRELL'S WILL.

Fifty Dollars a Year Given to the State W. C. T. U. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 1,—The will

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 1.—The will of Mrs. C. C. Gorrell, who died last week, was filed for probate this afternoon. The estate, valued at \$20,000, is distributed among seven grandchildren. Firty dollars a year are given to the State W. C. T. U. until all of her grandchildren become of age.

Superior Court is engaged in hearing the case of James II. West vs. A. F. Messick Grocery Company for twenty thousand, as damages for alleged malicious prosecution by defendant, who caused the arrest of plaintiff while incharge of an excursion refreshment car in Norfolk two years ago. The jury will get the case to-morrow evening.

Postmaster Glenn was notified to-day by Postoffice Repartment that an additional carrier had been allowed for the Greensboro office.

ELEGANT WEDDING.

The Cedars, Home of the Bride, Presented Brilliant Scene.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ONFORD N. C., Feb. 1.—The wedding to-day at 1 o'clock for Miss Ruth Ferobee to Dr. Beverly Randolph Kennon, of Norfolk, was a beautful and attractive occasion. "The Cedars," the elegant home of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Mr. Ferobee, the bride's parents, had been very claborately decorated with a profusion of cut flowers, palms, ferns, and smillax. In the parlor a lovely alter was im-

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beef tea, of course "Culinary Wrinkles" mailed free Armour & Company Chicago

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February 2d in World's History

1141.
Battle of Lincoln and defeat of Stephen, King of England, by the Earl of Stophen, The king was taken prisoner and Mailida proclaimed queen.

Battle of Mortimer's Cross, near Ludlow, where the king's forces were defeated.

Wen Tudor taken and beheaded.

Charles I. of England, crowned at Westminster. He were the white rather than the purple robe, and to prevent the increase of the plague omitted the usual coremony of riding in state.

A conspiracy of 800 negroes to murder their masters, in Jamaica, was discovered by a negross to her mistress, because the plotters would not save a child she had nursed.

The contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, having rented a house, admitted their first patients.

General Arthur St. Clair elected president of the American Congress.

1784.

The French convention decreed it treason for any officer to surrender his ship to a force less than double his own.

The Federal Street Theatre, in Boston, entirely destroyed by fire.

1801.

The first Imperial Parliament of Great Britian assembled in London.

1804.

George Walton died, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a native of Virginia.

Miranda sailed from New York on his expedition to revolutionize South America.

The French subverted the papal government at Rome.

The Scottish regalia, which had been deposited in a chest in 1707, was examined by a deputation. The doors were removed and the floor was found covered with six inches of dust. No keys being found, the oaken chest was forced open and found to contain the ancient crown, scepter and sword of state as they had been deposited one hundred and eleven years previous.

Peace with Mexico.

The House of Representatives at Washington elected a Speaker after a contes

Kearsarge wrecked.

provised, and Bishop Randolph, of Norfolk, THE NORTHERN NECK

provises course of the groom, performed the creening acousts of the groom, and Miss Chamberlane, sixer of the groom, and Miss Chamberlane, of Norfolk. The maid of honor was Miss Mattle Farebee, a young sister of the bride. The bride entered with her father, and the groom entered with his best man, Dr. J. D. Davidson, of Richmond.

The bride is remarkably beautiful, and well known as a social favorite in Washington city. Philadelphia, Norfolk and other cities. Dr. Kennon is a popular young physician of Norfolk. After the ceremoy relegant reception was held, which many friends attended. The courble left for an extended tour to Floria and Cuba.

FATALLY SHOT.

Special Train Carried Medical . Assistance Without Avail.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
GOLDSBORO, N. C., Feb. 1.-Lloyd GOLDSBORO, N. C., Feb. 1.—Lloyd Merriman was accidentally shot at Magnolla to-day and died this afternoon. He had been bird hunting with Dr. Smith of that town. In taking a gun from the buggy the weapon was discharged and the lond of shot entered the lungs of Mr. Merriman. He lived in Virginia and was on a visit to his old home in Magnolia.

A special train from this city carried medical assistance, which was of no avail.

REFUSED TO SING AND PRAY OVER A CHICKEN THIEF

Trusted Servant Robs Safe.

Trusted Servant Robs Safe.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 1, Charles

Caldwell, colored, who for a number of
years has been a servant about the home
of Mr. H. A. Barnhardt, of this city, on
yesterday stole cash estimated to the
amount of \$500 from a sufe in the dwelling. The money belonged to Mr. W. W.
Reed, an elderly member of the household, who thoughtlessly left his safe door
nome hold, who thoughtlessly left his safe door
made his escape and all efforts to locate
him have thus far been unavailing.
There are no new developments of the
strike situation at Spencer, which was
considered very threatening two days
ago.

Runaway Orphans.

STORM IN MADISON.

A 'Phone Company Checkmated by Indignant Patrons.

by Indignant Patrons.

(Special to The Times, Dispatch.)
TWYMAN'S MILL, VA., Feb. 1.—In consequence of the snow storm Sunday night, the ground is still covered with about four inches of snow, and the weather so cold, work of all kinds has had to be abandoned.

Mr. J. F. Strother has closed down his railroad work in Fairfax on account of the snow and cold and will not return until the weather moderates.

All of the ice houses in the neighborhood have been filled with beautiful ice. The Telephone Company, of which Mr. Jackson Fray is president, has created quite a sensation in the county. The first of January the price of each phone was advanced five dollars per year. This being the second advance in the price, a great many persons around ordered them taken out.

At the prospect of having them all left on their hands, the company decided to let the price remain unchanged.

Personal Encounter.

Personal Encounter.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 1.—At a late hour last night Master Mechanic J. F., Shehan, of the Southern Railway shops at Specier, and Eddier Carl Hammer, of the Salisbury Sun, had a personal encounter in the office of the paper in this city. The trouble grew out of an article which appeared in the Sun yesterday reflecting on the official action of the master mechanic in removing heaters from the shops and yards.

The combatants were separated by friends before serious injuries were sustained by other.

Murderer Arrested.

Murderer Arrested.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., Feb. 1.—Policeming G. B. Clarke made an important arrest to-duly in the person of Richard Carring.

On the Property of Richard Carrington, a yellow negro, about twenty-eight years old. Carrington, after arrest, confessed to a colored preacher that he was wanted in Kayford W. Ya., for murder, having killed a negro man there, but refused to give his name and claime that he did the killing in self-defense. The West Virginia authorities have been communicated with. Officer Clarke had to everpower Carrington before taking him to the station house.

WHOLLY ISOLATED

The Rivers Blocked With Ice and the Mails Cut

WARSAW, VA., February 1 .- A heavy nowstorm, making the tenth this win ter, is in progress here. Navigation is ford's Wharf, and this section has been completely cut off from all outside mail

MAILS CUT OFF.

No Communication Across the Rappahannock for Days.

(Special to The Timen-Dispatch.)
DUNNSVILLE, VA., February I.—The
cold snap has frozen up our river and
out off mail communication with Richmond and the rest of the world. There

mond and the rest of the world. There was no mail in this office from Richmond Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday. The mail carrier reports that the river at Frazier's Ferry could not be crossed on account of ice.

There has been no communication with Fredericksburg by steamer since Saturday a week ago. And the steamers from Baltimore have been very irregular on account of the ice. Some wharves could not be reached, so heavy was the ice blooked around thom. The mail could not be taken across the Rappahannock at Tappahannock, and thus the people of the "Northern Neek" have been cut off from mail communication from the Southside.

With such conditions, it is no wonder that the people hall with great joy th decision of the Supreme Court in grant to Ashland and thence through this sec-tion and the "Northern Neck."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SUTTON, VA., Feb. 1.—Two boys living at the homes of Messrs, P. P. and John Glover ran off last Thursday and were brought back Saturday by Mr. P. P. Glover, from Durhum, N. C. The boys were originally from the Orphan Asylum, Oxford, N. C. One of the boys on seeing Mr. Glover, remarked that he had spent all of his money and was just thinking of telegraphing for more, 10e can now be gotten from eight to ten inches.



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